



515 N. Flower Street
Santa Ana, CA 92703
(714) 834-3397
www.oc.ca.gov/lawlib/

Transcript

Newsletter of the Orange County Public Law Library

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Technology Report: Public Computer Workstation Upgrade Faster access – Better service

by Carole Brotherton, Network Specialist



What is slow to respond, limps along at a slow pace, and has people throwing up their hands in frustration? If you answered OCPLL's public computers then this article will be of great interest to you.


Beginning in the middle of August these public workstations will be upgraded to Pentium II, 333Mhz, with 256 MB of RAM memory. The stations will have new 15" LCD Panel monitors. These new monitors take up much less desk space, giving the user more room to spread out his work. The operating system will also be upgraded from Windows 95 to Windows 2000.

The Library provides six computer workstations so that the public can have access to online legal research material offered by the library or on the Internet. The new workstations will provide the following capabilities:

- ✧ Ability to access the Internet for Web browsing via Internet Explorer v 6.0
- ✧ Access to legal research programs located on the Library's new Legal Research Server or from legal databases on the Internet to which OCPLL subscribes: *LAWDESK * LOISLAW * BNA Environmental Law Libraries * CEB Practice Libraries * AUTHORITY – California Library * SHEPARD'S Citator * HEIN ON-LINE * LEGALTRAC * CCH Tax Research Network * ESSENTIAL COURTS * RUTTER GROUP.*
- ✧ Results of legal research conducted at the public workstations may either be saved to floppy disks or printed by sending to the Print Release station. Print jobs are held at the Print Release printer until the user inserts a printing service card, identifies the computer from which the print job was sent, and chooses particular pages to print. The cost is 15¢ a page.

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On Display: Transcript Newsletter of the Orange County Public Law Library

OCPLL's fall display features the Transcript, which recently won the 2002 American Association of Law Libraries/Findlaw Excellence in Marketing Award for Best Newsletter. Our display includes articles and related materials, selected to reflect the variety of topics covered through the years. 

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CLAY M. SMITH

ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC LAW LIBRARY

BOARD OF TRUSTEE MEMBER

by Margaret Rogers, Cataloging Technician

Clay M. Smith was appointed to the Orange County Public Law Library Board of Trustees February 2002. At that time he was serving as Supervising Judge at North Court in Fullerton. Judge Smith has since moved to Central Court in Santa Ana where he handles an unlimited civil calendar; he will see 400 cases from filing to completion. He says that he loved learning about the criminal justice system.

Judge Smith loves books and libraries and thinks that they are an important resource to the community. He likes being on the Board of Trustees because this is a time of "crossroads for libraries" with a "huge range of users" to support.

Judge Smith received his B.A. (cum laude) from Brigham Young University and his J.D. from the University of Utah. He was a member of the Utah Law Review and served as articles editor. He wrote an article for the Utah Law Review on the misapplication of governmental immunity which was very interesting since he included the historical foundations of the concept and then brought it up to the present date (see 1976 Utah Law Review 187). Judge Smith served as a law clerk to J. Clifford Wallace, Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals after graduating from law school.

Judge Smith is married and has five children. He and his family travel to Mexico every summer. Judge Smith was very active in the Boy Scouts as his children were growing up and refers to one boy he knew in "An Individual Failure" which he wrote for the April 1999 issue of the *Orange County Lawyer*.

Judge Smith has many interests and hobbies and enjoys talking about them. He is an avid stock car racing fan and has many artifacts displayed in his chambers; he even wears his souvenirs in the form of ties. Judge Smith also runs and likes to skeet shoot for relaxation.

Before being appointed to the bench by Governor Wilson in March of 1997, Judge Smith spent 20 years in civil law practice; 15 years was spent with the same firm even though it went through several changes of name. He found being a judge "an incredible and humbling experience." Judge Smith's first experience as a new judge was handling a criminal calendar since only two of sixteen court judges could be spared to handle the civil calendar. Judge Smith wrote the first of several articles for the *Orange County Lawyer* for the June 1997 issue titled "Chronicle of a New Judge."

The second article written for the *Orange County Lawyer* was "Is Our Criminal Justice System in Need of a Mission Statement?" (January 1998) which called attention to the mission statement which has become a necessary part of an organization's structure. Judge Smith feels that "the foremost benefit of the mission statement is that each person within the organization shares a common vision of its purpose and goals." The articles he writes for the *Orange County Lawyer* cover topics that the reader can tell he cares about deeply.

Other articles written for the *Orange County Lawyer* are as follows:

"America's Criminal Justice System: Juror Bias?" February 1999


"The Price We Pay" June 1999

"The Chains of Enslavement" August 1999

"A Lonely Decision" December 1999

"The Hidden Victims" March 2000

"The Motor Oil of Our Criminal Justice System" June 2000


"The Missing Piece in the Three-Strikes Puzzle" February 2002 

The Transcript Wins Top Honors

by Mora Prestinary, Reference Librarian

The OCPLL proudly announces that it has won the AALL's Excellence in Marketing Newsletter Award for 2002. At the Association's Annual Awards Ceremony and Reception for Recipients and Contributors, Carole Brotherton, second editor of *The Transcript*, accepted the award for the Library Staff.

The Library produces the Newsletter to educate and inform patrons about the library collection and services; to announce innovations; and to promote the use of the library by all types of users, including lay patrons, attorneys, judges, and students. Since its inception in 1995, the Staff has endeavored to make *The Transcript* as varied as possible. Articles range from the esoteric to the comical. The Staff is sure to include information on Government Documents, how to do legal research, bios of Board Members and staff members, New Books List, essays on freedom and democracy, a column on web sites, updates on the Library's electronic libraries and equipment, local restaurants, and current events.

The Transcript is published four times a year: February, May, August and November. Be sure and pick-up a copy next time you're in the Library. 

BALLOT PROPOSITIONS & DEMOCRACY

by John Quigley, a writer with a definite attitude.



PROPOSITIONS ON THE NOVEMBER 2002 BALLOT

The November ballot will have propositions on allocation of vehicle taxes, voter registration, after school grants, and water quality bonds, all placed on the ballot by successful initiatives. Propositions for court consolidation, and bonds for housing and education were placed by vote of the legislature.

For the latest word on the status of other initiatives, go to the California Secretary of State's website at www.ss.ca.gov/elections/elections.j.htm.

A CONTINUING DEBATE

In the article "Ballot Propositions" (August 2000 issue of the *Transcript*), we discussed initiatives, past, present and future, and the continuing debate over their desirability. Citizens use propositions to attempt a broad range of policy changes, often in the face of opposition by the establishment. Opposition to term limits and other California propositions is discussed in a recent book: *Stealing the Initiative: How State Government Responds to Direct Democracy*, GEN2 JF495.C2S73 2001. Clinton administration opposition is discussed in "Good Cop, Bad Cop: Federal Prosecution of State-Legalized Medical Marijuana" at 2000 *California Law Review* 88, GEN4 K3A5. A right-to-die proposition was recently challenged by the Bush administration. And anti-discrimination initiatives are attacked in "Democracy in Free Fall: The Use of Ballot Initiatives to Dismantle Affirmative Action Programs" at 1999 *Annual Survey of American Law* 1, GEN4 K1.N6.

IN DEFENSE OF THE INITIATIVE PROCESS

Partisans in the media sometimes find a "man in the street" who is unhappy with the large number of propositions on the ballot. We have some advice for him: (1) just read the ballot arguments, pro and con, and other information included in the ballot, to make up your mind; (2) if that's too much work for you, note any authorities you especially admire, who are shown as sponsoring or opposing the proposition, and let them tell you how to vote; (3) if you think all this should really be handled by politicians, only vote for those that were put on the ballot by a majority vote in the legislature - vote "no" on all others; (4) if you'd just as soon let decisions be made by those who really care about them, don't vote at all! (The last

three suggestions are made in jest, but can be rational choices in the right situations.)

Patronizing law review articles worry about special interests duping us dummies with expensive advertising. But the most TV ads before the last election seemed to be those that promoted a proposition to curtail term limits, and it was the only proposition that failed. In *Interest Group Influence in the California Initiative Process*, GEN2 JF495.C2G47 1998, the author concludes that heavy financing is more effective in defeating propositions than in passing them. Even so, most do get passed. Concerned about the blatant financing of ballot propositions in this "direct democracy"? How about the more discreet financing of politicians? At least you know what the money spent on propositions is trying to buy.

THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF DIRECT DEMOCRACY

A danger of representative democracy is the creation of a "power elite", who have greater access to the political process than the average citizen. "Direct democracy" has little room for negotiation and compromise, but it can be a welcome *alternative* to a legislature beholden to lobbyists and other power brokers seeking special treatment from politicians, at the expense of an unaware citizenry. Criticism of the initiative process suggests a basic hostility towards democracy and deserves some reflection on what democracy is all about.

Democracy doesn't mean liberty, equality or justice, which are more subjective concepts. (But those values seem to thrive best in democracies.) Democracy means majority rule, which can lead to oppression of minorities, by legislation as well as initiative. Restriction of such oppression is the essential function of constitutions. Voter majorities can make other bad choices, but are at least most likely to be content with a government that they have chosen. "They deserve the government that they get!" We can go further and hope that the diffusion of power among the electorate limits the propagation of error, stated by Lincoln as "...you can't fool all of the people all the time." Even if this were not true, the alternative is rule by some self-appointed minority, such as that advocated by communists. The results of this view were well illus-


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trated by the genocides of dictators like Hitler, Stalin, Mao and Pol Pot. *For power not only corrupts, it attracts corrupted and corruptible people!* (For discussion of an early literary assault on communism, see *George Orwell & Nineteen Eighty-Four*, GEN2 PR6029.R8N5 1984.) Finally, whatever can be said against democracy, it has had remarkable success, politically, economically and militarily.

THE SUCCESS OF DEMOCRACY IN A NUTSHELL

The Industrial Revolution began during the nineteenth century in Europe and took opposite paths among similar peoples whose cultural institutions had evolved in different geographical settings. During the devastating Thirty Years War of the seventeenth century, the feuding German states in central Europe had been invaded from every direction, by Austria and Spain in support of the Catholics, and by Sweden, Denmark and France, in support of the Protestants. The eventual truce left the states divided not only by religion, but also politically, as was intended by Catholic France, and they were conquered by Napoleon in the early nineteenth century. When they were united later in that century by Bismarck of Prussia, he championed a militaristic, autocratic culture intended to keep neighboring countries subdued, with successful wars against Denmark, Austria and France.

After England's conquest by the Normans during the middle ages, that island nation developed a formidable navy that secured it from the armies of aggressors like Napoleon and Hitler. Democratic institutions developed, while they were being compromised on the continent in such places as Switzerland and Holland. These institutions included free enterprise, which enabled a rising mercantile class to achieve industrial prominence in England and its faraway cultural progeny in America. Modern wars are won by such things as tanks and planes, and the industrial power to produce them. In the last century, two world wars saw the military triumph of Anglo-American democracy over German autocracy, and the Cold War saw its economic triumph over Communist totalitarianism as well.

A surprising historical source in our library is *Modern Eloquence*, GEN2 PN6121.M63 (1932). See especially, in Volume X: Historical Masterpieces (European), "War and Armaments in Europe" by Bismarck and "Democracy vs. Socialism" by Clemenceau. 

FREE CLINICS FOR CHAPTER 7 BANKRUPTCY DEBTORS


by Ann Marie Reilly, Library Assistant

Have you already filed for Chapter 7 (personal bankruptcy) without the help of an attorney? If you have, free assistance is being offered to low income debtors by attorney volunteers of the Orange County Bar Association. There are free legal clinics every other Friday from 9:00 to 11:00 AM. This program will help debtors to better understand their rights, and attorneys will also answer basic questions about Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

Future clinics are scheduled for the following Fridays in 2002:

September 6, September 20,
October 4, October 18,
November 1, November 15,
December 6 and December 20.

The free clinics will take place in the Bankruptcy Court Clerk's Office, located on the second floor of the Ronald Reagan Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse at 411 W. Fourth Street in Santa Ana. The Clerk's office will also notify debtors of this program when they file for bankruptcy.

For more information about the OCBA Bankruptcy Project, please call Dawn Miller, Pro Bono Coordinator, at (949) 440-6700, extension 111. 

LOOKING AT THE WEB

by Mora Prestinary, Reference Librarian



If you are interested in doing more research on Ballot Propositions, try these web sites:

- ✧ Santa Clara University School of Law
<http://www.scu.edu/SCU/Departments/Law/library/publications/props/props.html>
- ✧ Hastings College of the Law
<http://holmes.uchastings.edu/Welcome.html>
- ✧ Legislative Analyst's Office
http://www.lao.ca.gov/lao_menu_propositions.asp



Suffragette City

(apologies to Ziggy Stardust)

by Bret N. Christensen, Library Assistant

When you think of the month of August, what comes to mind? Watermelon on a hot day, picnics at the beach, vacations to Yosemite? August is also the month known as the Golf and Romance Awareness month. August 2nd is National Ice Cream Sandwich Day, the 14th is Marshmallow Toasting Day followed by August 15th marking the start of hay fever season (through September 15th) and August 17th is Drink Coffee from a Baby Sippee Cup at the Office Day. But probably the single most remembered day in women's history should be August 26th or Women's Equality Day - the anniversary of women getting the right to vote.

The struggle to achieve equal rights for women is often thought to have begun with the publication of Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of Rights of Women* in 1792. During the 19th century, as male suffrage was gradually extended in many countries, women became increasingly active in their quest for their own suffrage.

Historians of the suffrage movement readily point out that male America was willing to compromise on every issue except this one, and that suffrage came to symbolize far more than the granting of the vote itself. Suffrage came to mean not just another new right, but instead a qualitative change in the woman's role in society. With the vote, women would exercise independent judgment in the real world, and would not live only in the shadow of their husbands - safely locked away in the home.

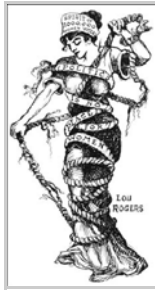
On March 29, 1875, the United States Supreme Court handed the women's movement a significant set-back when it delivered its decision in the case of *Minor v. Happersett* (1875) 21 Wal. 627; GEN3 KF101 .A2U5. In 1872, then President of the Woman Suffrage Association of Missouri Virginia Minor attempted to register to vote under the rights afforded by the 14th Amendment. However, when Reese Happersett refused to allow Ms. Minor to register to vote, she filed a lawsuit to protect her presumed rights. Writing for the majority opinion, Mr. Chief Justice Waite noted that "under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, a woman, who is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Missouri, is not a voter in that State, inasmuch as the Constitution and laws of the State confine the right of suffrage to men alone. The word "citizen" in the Constitution of the United States conveys the idea of membership of a nation and nothing more; women are citizens of the United States." *Minor*, at 627.

Though left reeling from the effects of *Minor*, suffragist women redoubled their efforts and mounted a cam-

paign to persuade states to grant women the right to vote via the newly proposed 19th amendment which read: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

Up through the 1920's, women in the United States had been generally viewed as slaves of their spouses or merely second-class citizens. The concept of the woman being the property of her husband was generally an accepted practice. It was universally recognized that a radiant and supporting wife was necessary for advancement in business. Her ability to be a gracious hostess or a charming guest had a real dollar value to the man on the way up.

While the passage, and subsequent ratification, of the Nineteenth amendment on August 26, 1920 gave women the right to vote, it did not immediately change the perception that women were mere chattel. It did, however, ensure women would have the ability to claim rights equal to that of their male counter-parts. While it would take another four decades before Congress would again act on behalf of women's rights, the passage of the 19th amendment indicated that the American woman would no longer stand to be viewed as a second-class citizen but rather individuals afforded those rights pronounced to "all men" under the United States Constitution.



In 1964, with Congress poised to vote on Public Law 88-352 (a.k.a. the Civil Rights Act), the most prominent civil rights legislation since the Civil War era, Walter Elias Disney turned his attention toward improving the quality of life in America and assisted the women's equality movement by sending Mary Poppins to the silver screen. This movie, replete with strong willed Edwardian-era women, provided another voice for the movement. One scene in particular has a character singing "We're clearly soldiers in petticoats; and undaunted crusaders for women's votes. Though we adore men individually, we agree that as a group they're rather stupid. Cast off the shackles of yesterday; shoulder to shoulder into the fray. Our daughter's daughters will adore us and they'll sing in grateful chorus, well done Sister Suffragette...No more the meek and mild subservients we; we're fighting for our rights militantly. Never you fear!" (*Sister Suffragette*, written by Richard M. Sherman and Robert B. Sherman (1964)). On February 10, 1964, backed by heavy support from women's groups around the country, The House of Representatives passed the

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Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000 et seq.; GEN3 KF62 .W45) by a vote of 290-130. In June, the Senate voted to close debate and passed this most important piece of civil rights legislation on July 2, 1964.

In 1971, the United States Congress, together with the encouragement of Representative Bella Abzug (D-NY), designated August 26 as "Women's Equality Day." In passing the Joint Resolution, Congress stated:

WHEREAS, the women of the United States have been treated as second-class citizens and have not been entitled to the full rights and privileges, public or private, legal or institutional, which are available to male citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the women of the United States have united to assure that these rights and privileges are available to all citizens equally regardless of sex; and

WHEREAS, the women of the United States have designated August 26, the anniversary date of the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment, as symbol of the continued fight for equal rights: and

WHEREAS, the women of United States are to be commended and supported in their organizations and activities,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that August 26th of each year is designated as Women's Equality Day, and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation annually in commemoration of that day in 1920, on which the women of America were first given the right to vote, and that day in 1970, on which a nationwide demonstration for women's rights took place.


Finally, in 1972 girls and women won another important victory toward achieving equality with the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 which prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex by universities and other schools receiving federal funds. Further still, in 1975, the government issued detailed regulations outlawing such discrimination in admissions, athletics, course offerings, hiring, and other school activities.

When asked his opinion of the suffrage movement, the imminent satirist Mark Twain remarked, "I know that since the women started out on their crusade they have scored in every project they undertook against unjust laws. I would like to see them help make the laws and those who are to enforce them. I would like to see the whiplash in women's hands." (New York Times, January 21, 1901).

Over one hundred and fifty years has passed since the woman's rights movement began and more than 80 years after women won the right to vote. The kind of influence suffragist leaders had vainly hoped women would exert

over the political process in the 1800's has finally become reality. In the years since the woman's movement began and looking forward, it is becoming increasingly clear that Mr. Twain's vision may soon be coming to fruition with women activists at the forefront of the political scene. As mankind pushes on to the future, it may be that the women's movement may yet achieve its ultimate goal of securing equality for all women worldwide.

Sources:

Holidays, Special Occasions, Observances, and Days to Celebrate for the month of August, <http://www.butlerwebs.com/holidays/august.htm>, accessed 5/21/02; Hodes, W. William, *A Disgruntled Look at Reed v. Reed From the Vantage Point of the Nineteenth Amendment*, *Women's Rights Law Reporter*, Spring 1972, Number 2, GEN3 KF4720 .W6W6; Abzug, Bella, *Gender Gap*, 1984; Mark Twain's Comments on Women's Suffrage - How To Change a Man's Mind, <http://www.servers2000.com/wwwboard/messages/70.html>, accessed 5/22/02; *Important People: Minor v. Happersett* (1975), <http://www.huntington.org/vfw/imp/happer.html>, accessed 6/2/02; <http://www.nwhp.org/events/equality-day/history-of-equality-day.html>, accessed 5/29/02; *Battling Sex Discrimination in Schools*, <http://www2.worldbook.com/features/whm/html/whm018.html>, accessed on 6/1/02; *Backgrounder on the Civil Rights Act*, <http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/infousa/facts/democrac/39.htm>, accessed on 6/1/02. 


Ask a Librarian Question of the Quarter

by Lu Nguyen, Reference Librarian

Q: How can I find information on homestead?


A: There are two types of homestead exemptions: automatic and declared. An automatic homestead exemption relates to bankruptcy proceeding; a declared homestead exemption is one which is recorded by a real property owner. The section of the California code pertaining to declared homestead exemption is Code of Civil Procedure Section 704.730.

You can find the form at the stationery stores, or on the Internet. One of the web sites you might like to visit is <http://www.scu.edu/law/FacWebPage/Neustadter/e-books/abridged/main/sampledocs/dechome.html>

Once you fill out the form, and have it notarized, you can file at the County Clerk-Recorder office of the county where the property is located. If the property is located in Orange County, you can file in person at the County Clerk-Recorder office, located at 630 N. Broadway, Building 12, Room 101, Santa Ana, CA. Or, if you prefer, you can mail the completed and notarized form to County Clerk-Recorder, 12 Civic Center Plaza, P.O. Box 238, Santa Ana, CA 92701-0238. The filing fee at this time is \$6.00. You can call the Orange County Clerk-Recorder office at 714-834-2500 and press 0 for more information. 

Our new Legal Research Database Server will take the place of networked CD-ROM discs in towers. With the contents of the CD-ROM discs loaded onto network hard drives, the speed of delivery to the public workstations will be increased significantly.

What will all this mean to you when you come in to use the Library computers for legal research? There will be less computer downtime. Less waiting for legal research programs to load. The search results will appear on the screen much faster and that means you will be able to do more research in less time. All the Internet sites will be available because the higher-level operating system will provide the ability to access Web sites that use the newest Web technology. As Martha Stewart would say, "It's a good thing."

During the upgrade, there will be a few days during August and early September when the public workstations will not be available. We appreciate your patience during this time and encourage your suggestions on ways we can improve our computer services. 

STAFF NEWS

Hugh Treacy, our Public Services Librarian, has accepted a position as Associate Director at the Whittier Law School's library. We'll all miss Hugh, but are happy for this exciting new opportunity for him.


Kelsey Chrisley accepted promotion from Library Assistant to Special Services Assistant, and attacked the challenging implementation of a new photocopying and printing services contract with her characteristic enthusiasm.

Tricia Trujillo replaced Kelsey in Public Services, transferring from Technical Services. Tricia, who has worked as a librarian for a medical devices company, says that she especially enjoys the opportunity to help patrons in her new position.

Jamie Sangpun replaced Tricia in Technical Services. Jamie, a native of Thailand, worked here in the past as a volunteer, Library Aide and part-time Library Assistant. We're all delighted to have this prodigious worker back full-time.

Victoria Garrett-Collins, Transcript editor and former Continuations Assistant, is now our Documents Assistant. **Karen Wood** left OCPLL after many years of working with our government documents. Victoria has stepped in and will be an asset, as in everything she does.

Debby White, who is now our Continuations Assistant, is a new staff member at OCPLL. Debby is a native Californian. She is experienced in Technical Services, previously working at Buena Park Public Library, doing acquisitions and serials work. We welcome her to Technical Services Department and to the Library.


Maria Arredondo was recently employed as a Library Aide, and has impressed everybody with how quickly she learned her new responsibilities. Maria grew up in Anaheim and is entering her second year at Chapman Law School. 

NEW COPIERS ARE HERE

by Kelsey Chrisley, Special Services Assistant

Yeah! They finally have arrived! The new photocopiers are here! APS Affiliates, Incorporated, was awarded the contract to provide photocopy service to library patrons beginning July 1, 2002. The new Sharp photocopiers are located on the third floor in copy rooms 1 and 2. Quality has greatly improved for the same cost of 15 cents for an 8 1/2 x 11 or 8 1/2 x 14 copy. For your convenience, these machines accept \$1.00 and \$5.00 bills. An alternative to carrying cash is to purchase a printing services card, which allows for efficient use of the photocopiers, microfiche reader/printers, printing stations and the word processing station. Each card contains the amount of credit purchased minus 50 cents for the card itself. For example, if a purchase of \$5.00 is made, \$4.50 is available for use. Additional credit value may be added up to \$99.00 to an already purchased card. Multiple cards are not necessary. The printing services card may be purchased in copy room 1. (Please note cards issued before July 1, 2002, may not work in the new photocopiers.)

Left those much-needed supplies at the office? No problem! Located in copy room 2 is a vending machine that dispenses computer disks, paper clips, white out, and other supplies. Also located in copy room 2 are two new typewriters.

In addition to equipment changes, our policy in regards to reimbursement for bad copies has also changed. Our limit is one refund in the amount of copies or cash with no multi-page refunds. We must have the bad copies for the technician to review so proper repairs may be made. A refund form must be filled out with name, address and phone number. Operator error is non-refundable. 

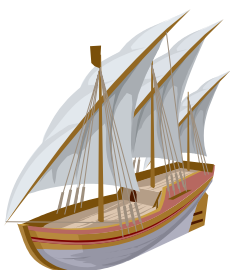
ALL THAT'S GOOD AND ALL THAT'S FAIR

by Mora Prestinary, Reference Librarian



Staff members of the OCPLL were in attendance at the Orange County Fair again this year. Library volunteers were present on Saturday, July 27th and Sunday, July 28th, at Booth 22 in the Orange County Building. Fair attendance showed a significant increase from last year, attendance for Saturday was 75,469 and Sunday, 77,620. This year's fair theme was "Leap into the Fair—We're Making a Big Splash." Staff member Warren Vining designed our booth display featuring the frog theme of the fair that said, "Looking for Legal Resources? We will Leap to your Aid." There was also a computer set up that continuously ran a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation about the many library services available to the public. Many Fair-goers were not aware that there is a public county law library in their community. OCPLL volunteers eagerly responded to questions about our services. Bags, brochures, and informational pamphlets were also distributed to curious passers-by. All in all, it was a good opportunity for the public to get to know us and the OCPLL staff is looking forward to participating again next year! 📖

OCPLL will be closed for the following Court Holidays



September 2, 2002, Labor Day
October 14, 2002, Columbus Day
November 11, 2002, Veteran's Day
November 28-29, 2002, Thanksgiving



Regular Library Hours

Monday-Thursday	8 am-10 pm
Friday	8 am-6 pm
Saturday	9 am-6 pm

Closed Sundays and Court Holidays

The Orange County Public Law Library
derives its income
from a portion of the filing fees in civil cases
heard in the Superior Courts of Orange County, rather
than from general tax funds.



Transcript Staff

Carole Brotherton
Bret Christensen
Mora Prestinary
John Quigley
Ann Marie Reilly
Margarett Rogers

Editor
Victoria Garrott-Collins

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